ADDITIONAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1962-63.

(SECOND INSTALMENT)

DEMAND NO. 1—TAXES ON INCOME OTHER THAN CORPORATION TAX.

SRI B. D. JATTI (Minister for Finance).—Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Mysore, I beg to move:

> " That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 30,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax'."

MR. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

> " That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 30,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of ' Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax'."

Can I take it that the rest of the Demands *viz.*, Nos. 10, 13, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 29, 31, 34, 38, 39, 40, 41, 41-A, 44, 48, 52, and 54 are also moved? (After a pause) All the Demands are before the House for debate.

†SRI G. V. GOWDA (Palya).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister for Finance has again approached this House seeking a sum of Rs. 1,161 lakhs under voted items and Rs. 1,364 lakhs under charged items by way of supplementary estimates towards the expenditure for the year 1962-63. Time and again whenever these supplementary estimates are placed before this House, some of us have been urging that the Minister should give a detailed picture in respect of these sums that have been asked for and also should give us what is the corresponding revenue receipts by spending these additional sums. Yesterday the Minister has been pleased to present to us a budget for the year 1963-64 wherein he has given revenue receipts and also the expenditure. He wants this House to approve of nearly Rs. 20 crores, while he has not given us what is the revenue that could be derived from spending these Rs. 20 and odd crores. In the original budget we will be supplied with both revenue receipts as well as expenditure and we will know the financial position when the original budget is presented. Now when he has asked for an additional sum of Re. 20 crores, how would it effect the budgetary provisions made in the annual financial statement or to what extent will it alter the revenue receipts or the expenditure we do not know. So far as 1962-63 is concerned, you have been pleased to say that there is a minus balance of Rs. 1.80 crores according to the original budget. Now by way of first instalment, the Government has taken sanction of this

House tc a sum of Rs. 50 and odd crores. Now you are asking for Rs. 20 crores. These are all on the expenditure side. What is the corresponding revenue you are likely to derive by spending the amount, we do not know. Therefore, I am saying that the entire budgetary provision made at the beginning of 1962-63 gets affected. So far as expenditure met from revenue is concerned, the Minister wants about Rs. 6 crores and odd. After re-appropriation and also the likely revenue receipts, there is a balance of Rs. 320 lakhs Government has got to spend over and above the receipts. Therefore, the year closes with a minus balance of not only Rs. 1.80 crores that has been shown in the budget estimates but also to the extent of Rs. 3.20 lakhs more. So the year 1962-63 will have a closing balance of minus Rs. 5 crores. Yesterday, in your budget speech you have arrived at a figure, that the year is expected to close with a minus balance of Rs. 1.80 crores. You have not taken into consideration the amount you are now seeking sanction of this House, that is, supplementary items. Therefore, I am pointing out that the entire financial, picture gets affected in asking more money for expenditure without giving the corresponding revenue. According to my calculation, I could see that nearly Rs. 5 crores would be a revenue deficit so far as 1962-63 is concerned and what the Minister has been pleased to say yestreday that the closing balance is minus Rs. 1.80 crores is not correct . On the other hand, it would be a revenue deficit of Rs. 5 crores so far as 1962-63 is concerned. For the year 1963-64 he has been pleased to say that there is only a revenue deficit of Rs. 40 lakhs. When the revenue deficit in the previous year was Rs. 5 crores and odd, naturally the figures given so far as 1963-64 is concerned, would not also be true. Thereby, we will not be in a position to clearly assess the financial position of the State because the Minister is not able to furnish this information that is needed by this House as to what is the corresponding revenue that we could derive from spending these additional

Coming to Demand on page 3, though it is a charged item, I may be permitted make a few observations in that respect. Rs. 95,55,000 has been asked for. This is towards payment of interest charges on loans from the Government of India. When we secure the loans from the Government of India we would be knowing the terms and conditions of repayment and interest liabilities. If that is so, would it have been difficult for this Government to assess the liabilities in advance and included the same in the regular budget for the yaer 1962-63. If that had not been done, how can the Government now come before us and ask us to condone his folly ?

Under Demand No. 13, Rs. 14 lakhs are asked to meet the expenditure arising out of the option exercised by some employees of the department opting out to the 1961 scales of pay. It is within my knowledge that in the concerned Government Order a definite time limit was set for officials to opt out to the new scales. If the officials had not so exercised the option, I do not know why Government should condone the delay and allow these officials arrears even though the time limit is crossed.

Demand No. 17 represents grants to Universities and nearly 20 lakhs are asked for. I fail to understand why the Government could not take a

(Mr. Speaker)

decision in this regard before framing the 1962-63 budget. Even if they could not take a decision, could not this matter be deferred for inclusion in the present budget. Another thing is that when we are paying huge sums to the Universities, the Government should devise some methods of supervision and control of expenditure, without curtailing the autonomy of the University. We have been hearing numerous criticism about the functioning and administration of the Universities. We hear that in the Western countries, the Universities are seats of learning where they promote good citizenship, discipline and the like. But today our Universities, I must with great pain and regret submit, have become hotbeds of communalism and it is the duty of the Government to ensure that the intention with which the Universities are established are achieved in some measure.

Demand No. 22 relates to the Dairy Development Schemes. Government sanctioned this project even before the budget for 1962-63 was laid and if so, I do not know why this project could not be included in that or why the matter could not wait for the budget of 1963-64.

Item No. 24 relates to the techno-economic survey of the State conducted by the National Council of Applied Research, New Delhi. We welcome this research. Many Hon'ble Members have in the past suggested such a survey. But we are interested to know the progress achieved so far. We want further details that would be of interest to the members of this House.

In respect of interest charges on commercial irrigation works, I would repeat the criticism that the interest should have been foreseen and included in the regular budget of 1962-63.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Accountant-General has to furnish the figures.

Sri G. V. GOWDA.—Government should themselves calculate or they could get the information in time before the presentation of the regular budget. It cannot come by way of supplementary grants. The Accountant-General should have been asked in right time sums of Rs. 20 crores. Therefore, the financial position cannot be correctly assessed and in short, we are kept in darkness so far as the finances are concerned; are we able to assess it clearly in the absence of details expected by Government to be given in this behalf. I am not disputing the fact that Government are not entitled to approach the House for additional funds provided they are able to fulfil the conditions laid down in the Constitution. If they find that the amount provided in the original budget is insufficient for that particular item of work, they can approach the House or if the same work could not have been contemplated atthe time of framing the original budget, they can come under the title of new service and approach this House for sanction. There are several items in this Demand wherein those items could not fulfil those conditions. I would invite the attention of the House to such of those items for which there are no constitutional safeguards. Such of those Demands which do not fulfil the conditions that have been laid down do not deserve the support of the House for

the simple reason that they would not fulfil the conditions laid down under art. 205.

DEMAND NO. 31—ITEM NOS. 9 TO 15.

Sir, the division that was looking after Kumta has been taken away from Mangalore and the Belgaum Circle has been bifurcated by a Government Order of 3rd November 1962, after the declaration of the emergency. While the Government took a stand of abolishing all the temporary divisions, they have given effect to an order to create a fresh division. I do not know how they could do it on the face of the declaration of the emergency.

DEMAND NO. 34—ITEM NOS. 1 AND 2.

This also refers to the information furnished by the Accountant-General later on, *i.e.*, Superannuation and Retired Allowances, Gratuities, etc. But, so far as the payment of compensation is concerned, the Government ought to take steps.

11-30 A.M.

MR. SPEAKER.—It is purely an adjustment from the head 'Charged' to the head 'Voted.'

SRI G. V. GOWDA.—I know it is a mere adjustment. This amount is not an extra burden, but my grievance is about the inordinate delay in the matter of payment of compensation to the retired officers. Let them follow the procedure prevailing in Bombay and Madras in this regard. In Bombay and Madras, supposing an officer is to retire during 1964-65, they would prepare his pension papers by the end of 1963. If such a system is followed here also, I am sure there will be no delay and the officers to be retired need not face any difficulty in respect of their pensions.

DEMAND NO. 38.

With regard to this, we actually are not in the know of things as to what would be the corresponding increase. When the Minister could anticipate or could spend the amounts for certain works, he could anticipate the revenue receipts also. If that had been given, we would have been in a position to closely watch the state of affairs.

DEMAND NO. 39.—C. OTHER ITEMS—2. OTHER ITEMS. (*charged*)

It is a charged item and I know the Government need not take the sanction of this House. This is in respect of the liability that the Government of Mysore was obliged to clear passed on by the Government of Hyderabad, on population basis. We have a legal obligation to discharge it, *i.e.*, the amount that has been taken as a loan by the former Hyderabad

(SRI G. V. GOWDA)

Government Rs. 50 lakhs. This is with regard to the parts brought under new Mysore after the States Reorganisation took place and the liability imposed is Rs. 7,28,500. Sir, in this connection, I may be permitted to say one word in respect of Krishna waters. It is relevant that we have to agree to pay this liability, but my grievance is that there is no specific mention in the States Reorganisation Act about the sharing of Krishna waters between our State and the State of Andhra. I maintain that there is a moral obligation cast on the Government of Andhra to pass on the assets which we are entitled to in respect of Krishna waters. In fact at the time of adoption of the States Reorganisation Act, we ought to have pressed for the inclusion of this provision. When they say that the ssets and liabilities must be passed on, they should have specifically mentioned even the water that is due to the area should be passed on. Therefore, I take this opportunity once again to maintain that the stand taken by the Mysore Government must be made at any cost and there is a moral obligation on the part of the Andhra Government to see that these areas which have been included in the new State of Mysore should be given their rightful and due share of Krishna and Godavari waters. So far as the amounts to be spent or sought to be spent on Capital account outside the Revenue account in my opinion, this also affects the balance sheet that was presented to us yesterday by the Hon'ble Finance Minister. If we take into consideration the amount that has to be spent on Capital account outside the revenue, naturally the opening balance gets affected. Let the Hon'ble Finance Minister say whether I am right or wrong. If the opening balance gets affected, the entire thing goes wrong, with the result the closing balance is 5.87 lakhs. So far as 1963-64 is concerned, the closing balance would also be more. Even with regard the the expenditure there will be a big deficit, and I would be having an opportunity to make my comments while making my observations on the Budget Estimates. If these factors are not taken into consideration while preparing the Budget Estimates for 1963-64, the entire ba ance sheet gets affected leaving us in darkness in respect of correctly assessing the financial position of the State. Even the amount of interest that they have paid for the ways and means advances has not been told to us. If it is given that would be a few lakhs of rupees. To that extent the balance that has been presented would also get affected. I am not against the Government seeking permission for the purposes of development and all these things, but at the same time I want to know particularly whether the physical targets are likely to be achieved by the amount to be spent. We are not told what our expected revenue is. Even the interest that has been paid has not been told to us with the result how can we agree with the aggregate or anticipated statement of things so far as 1963-64 which is given to us. Even the Finance Commission has said that to the extent feasible we should not resort to ways and means advance. But when there is need, Government has to resort. But not to this extent. They have asked for 12 crores. While the Budget provision is 58 crores, now thay want 70 crores,

Of course, they are paying it back. The amount that they have to pay by way of interest is too much. Therefore, it is an additional burden on State Exchequer. If you take into account the additional amount that has been asked for, both from the expenditure on revenue side and expenditure on the capital side,—on both sides, there will be big margine. This gap can upset the opening balance and the closing balance for 1964 and leave us in an embarassing position or in a position where we can reconcile with the figures presented by the Finance Minister. Therefore, I am suggesting that in future at least, let the Government present to this House detailed notes. We are not satisfied with the Explanatory note. Why they require this amount, they have given by way of an explanatory note. What is the benefit that we can derive and what is the revenue that we can anticipate and all these things are required in order to assess the correct financial position of the State. With these observations, let me expect at least in future years, Government even while framing the original budget would do well to anticipate all the expenditure and give us a correct picture of the financial position of the State. Simply saying forty lakhs deficit is only a farce in the face of the additional demands. It would be very unrealistic and farce. With these observations, I request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to kindly place a correct picture of the finances before this House at least from 1963-64 onwards.

†SRI ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—(Afzalpur) Sir, I would like to offer a few remarks on three Demands—Demand No. 17, Demand No. 39 and Demand No. 44.

MR. SPEAKER.—I would like you to be brief.

SRI ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—As far as Demand No. 17 is concerned, regarding item 3, about upgrading three intermediate colleges at Kolar, Mandya and Chitaldrug into first grade colleges. In five districts in the whole State there are no Government Colleges at all. For instance, in Karwar and Bidar there was no Government College and in these three districts of Kolar, Mandya and Chitaldrug, there were only colleges in name. There were no degree colleges. There was a great clamour for starting degree colleges in all these five districts. I should say that when I was Education Minister, there was a cry for opening Government Colleges and there was great pressure. But we refused on the ground that there was finacial difficulties, and all those districts were asked to start degree colleges on private basis. But I am sorry to say that the present education Minister yielded to pressure of the three districts and upgraded the PUC colleges into degree colleges and he left out in the lurch the other districts namely Karwar and Bidar districts. There was no reason whatever for these two districts also not to have degree colleges. Is it correct to follow such a policy if there is pressure on behalf of the public. I do not know whether these districts also were asked to hand over these colleges. I am sorry to say that Bidar has no degree college and Karwar District has no college. Therefore, I have to say that in future Government should not yield to pressure.

(SRI ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI)

Then Sir, about Demand No. 39, about taluk boards, on the objection of the Accountant-General that has been changed into grant-in-aid. If we look into the provisions of the Taluk Board Act, there is provision for giving grant in aid. There is also provision for assigning iand revenue. It is said that 5 percent of the land revenue should be assigned. This 5 per cent assignment is there. To this extent the objection of the Accountant-General is incorrect. As it is Accountant-General is perfectly justfied in raising the objection as far as grant is concerned. As far as assignment is concerned, I do not know whether h is correct. I do not know whether the Finance Department has examined this aspect of the matter. At least to the extent of 5 per cent assignment, it should not be converted into grant-in-aid. That is my objection.

Demand No. 44 : There is provision for Centrally sponsored schemes 1 and 2 by the Government to start consumers' co-operative societies in the State. We should welcome this step. Before starting consumers' co-operatives societies, has Government examined the utility of such consumer society being started on behalf of the co-operative societies in the State. We see even in Madras State and other States, so many. consumers' co-operative societies have been started and they have been complete failure everywhere. I do not know, while giving share capital and other thinngs, whether Government will be investing money on a profitable basis because these co-operative societies are not likely to succeed. The whole thing will go down the drain, if wrong people are nominated. Because this malady, disease of nomination has gone to the extent that only such persons are nominated to co-operative societies which toe the line of particuler Ministers. This is a very bad thing. Therefore, I should like to say, if the Government wants such consumer co-operative societies should be started, let them ensure that the share amount will not be wasted or mis-spent. I should say also that the short term loans and other loans which are used by the buyers in these primary co-operative stores, are a failure everywhere I have that experience as far as Gulbarga is concerned. I do not know what the experience of other Members is. At any rate the amount is bound to go into the drain and I shoud like the Government to be very watchful and vigilant so that this money will be utilised and spent on proper lines. They should plug every loophole in this matter. Thank you.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜಿ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ (ಸಿರಾ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಾನು 13, 17, 22, 54 ಈ ಸಪ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟರಿ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಈ ಹಣ ಕೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಮಾರ್ಗ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಆದಾಯ ಇಷ್ಟು ವೆಚ್ಚ ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿ ಆಗಾಗ್ಯೆ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕೋ ಬೇಡವೋ ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡಿ ಆ ಮೇಲೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಿ ಅಂತ ಬರುವುದು ನ್ಯಾಯ ಅಂತ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೊಸ ಸರ್ವೀಸ್ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಈಗ ತುರ್ತು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ನ್ಯಾಯ. ಹಾಗಲ್ಲದೇ ಪ್ರತಿಸಾರಿಯೂ ಇದೇ ರೋಗ, ಏನು ಖಾಯಿಲೆಯೋ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಈ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ನಂ-(13) ರಲ್ಲಿ 23, 29,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೂ ಅನುಭವಸ್ಥರು ಇದ್ದಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದ

ತಕ್ಕ ಹಣವೆಷ್ಟು, ನಾವು ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಹಣವೆಷ್ಟು ಎನ್ನತಕ್ಕ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಇರುವುದು ಬೇಡವೇ? ಈದಿವಸ ಆಗಲೇ ತಾರೀಖು ಎರಡು; ಇನ್ನು ಈ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 29 ದಿವಸಗಳು ಉಳಿದಿವೆ. ನಮಗೆ ಈ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 15 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಖರ್ಚಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಿದ್ದರಲ್ಲವೇ ಅವರು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹಣ ಕೇಳುವುದು? ಈ 15 ಸಾವಿರದಲ್ಲಿ ಖೋತಾ ಬೀಳತಕ್ಕ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಈ ತಿಂಗಳು 31 ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ಪೂರೈಸಿದಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಏನಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವರು ಈ 31 ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನೊಳಗೇ ಕೇಳಬೇಕು. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ವರ್ಷ ಮುಗಿದಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವಾಗಲೋ ಇಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಖರ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂತ ಕೇಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥವಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ನನಗೂ ಸಹ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕೋರ್ಟಿನವರು 10 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಡಿಕ್ರಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ನಮಗೆ 10 ಸಾವಿರ ಹಣ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ; ಅವರು 15 ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕೆ ಡಿಕ್ರಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ 15 ಸಾವಿರ ಬೇಕು. ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರವೆಲ್ಲ ಇಷ್ಟೇ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Item No. 1 is a charged item—Rs. 8,862 has been decreed and in addition a sum of Rs. 4, 241 is required; that makes 13, 103; so, only 200 in the margin.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಅವರು ಈಗ ಏಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ? ಅವರು ಕೇಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದೇನಿದ್ದರೂ 31 ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನೊಳಗೇ ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕವರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಅಂಕೀ ಅಂಶಗಳೂ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಅವರು ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಅನುಭವಶಾಲಿಗಳಾದ ಹಣ ಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು ಆಡಳಿತ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದೆ ಹೀಗೆ ರಿಪೀಟ್ ಮಾಡಬಾರದೆಂದು ಆವಳಿಕೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಈ (17) ನೆಯ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡಿನ ವಿಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ನಾವು ಈಗ ಅಧ್ಯಾನವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಈ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಬಾಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಖೋತಾ ಬಿದ್ದಿರುವುದನ್ನು ತುಂಬಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಸೋಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು ಕೋಮನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಮತವನ್ನು ಬೆಳಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವೇಕೆ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಫಂಡಿನಿಂದ ಹಣ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ? ಈ ದಿವಸ ಈ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಗೆ 8 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಗೆ 4 ಲಕ್ಷ 90 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನೂ, ಹೀಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಆ ಫಸ್ಟ್‌ಗ್ರೇಡ್ ಕಾಲೇಜ್ ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು, ಕೋಲಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಮಂಡ್ಯ ಇವೆಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೂ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕೊಲೆಜಿಯೆಟ್ ಎಜ್ಯುಕೇಷನ್ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರವರು ಆಡಳಿತ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಮೇಲೆ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ತಲೆಕೆಳಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್-ಬಿನ್-ತೊಗಲಕ್ಕನಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಹಾಗೆ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಅದೆಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೋ, ಅದೆಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರೋ, ಆಫೀಸ್ ಎಂಬುದು ಇದೆಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಒಂದೂ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಮತ್ತು ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಬಾಬುಗಳು ಎರಡೂ ಕಲೆತರೆ ಹಣ ಹೇಗೆ ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾನೀಗ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಆ ಕೊಲೆಜಿಯೆಟ್ ಎಜ್ಯುಕೇಷನ್ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರವರು ಎಬ್ಬಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಗೊಂದಲ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಮರ್ಯಾದೆ ಗೌರವಗಳನ್ನು ತರತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ ಎಂತ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅವರು ಎಲ್ಲಕಡೆಯೂ ಏನುಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ? ಆ ಕಂಠಿಯವರ ಜುಟ್ಟು ನನ್ನ ಕೈಲಿದೆ, ಆ ಜತ್ತಿಯವರ ಜುಟ್ಟು ನನ್ನ ಕೈಲಿದೆ ಎಂತಲೂ ಅವರು ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಯಾವಾಗ ಯಾವ ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನಾದರೂ ಮುಚ್ಚಿಸಿ ಬಿಡಬಲ್ಲರಂತೆ!

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಸೇರಿಸುತ್ತೀರಿ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಅವರು ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು fish out of water ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೇನು? ಹೋಗಲಿ ಬಿಡಿ. ಆದರೆ ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಷ್ಟೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರನ್ನಾದರೂ ಒಬ್ಬ ಪರ್ಮನೆಂಟ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನಿಡಿ. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ವಿತರಣೆಯೇ ಕೆಟ್ಟು ಹಾಳಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಆಜ್ಞೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ತಡೆಗಳು ಒಂದೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥವರನ್ನು ಅಂಥ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತವಾದ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿಡಬೇಡಿ ಎಂತ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆ ಕೊಲೆಜಿಯೆಟ್ ಎಜ್ಯುಕೇಷನ್ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕವರು ಈ ದಿವಸ ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗೆ ಮ್ಯಾಥಮಾಟಿಕ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರೊಫೆಸರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಆ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಾಲರಿಗೆ ಅವರು ಅಧೀನರಾಗಬೇಕು. ಆ ಹುದ್ದೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಅವರಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕೊಲೆಜಿಯೆಟ್ ಎಜ್ಯುಕೇಷನ್ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರ ಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಆ ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಾಲರು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಅಧೀನರಾಗ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ)

ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಅವರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಏನಾದರೊಂದು ಪ್ರೊಪಗ್ಯಾಂಡಾ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಎಂತ ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೇ ಹೋಗಲಿ ಶಿವಪ್ಪನವರೇ ಹೋಗಲಿ-ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪನವರೇ ಹೋಗಲಿ ಅವರೇನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ? ಅವರು ಏನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆಂದರೆ-ನಮ್ಮ ಜಾತಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇರೋವರೆಗೆ, ನಮ್ಮವರು ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಇರೋವರೆಗೆ ಯಾರೂ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಮುಟ್ಟಲಾರರು, ಯಾರು ನನ್ನ ಆಜ್ಞೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಹಿಡಿಯಲಾರರು ಎಂತ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಇಂಥ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕೈಲಿ ಇಷ್ಟು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣವೆಲ್ಲ ದುರ್ವಿನಿಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದಾವರ್ತಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾರ್ಕ ಕಂಠಿಯವರೇ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕರೆಸಿ ಏನ್ರಿ? ನೀವು ಜಾತೀವಾದ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂತ ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದುದಕ್ಕೆ ನೀವು ಅಧಿಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿರುವಾಗ ನಾನು ಒಬ್ಬಿಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪೇನಿದೆ? ಈ ಹಿಂದೆಲ್ಲ ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಗರ ದೌಲತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಅವರು ರಾಜ್ಯವಾಳಿದರು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಐದು ಸಾವಿರ ವರ್ಷಗಳಕಾಲ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರ ದೌಲತ್ತಿತ್ತು, ಅವರು ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರ ಮಾಡಿದರು ಎಂತ ಹೇಳಿದರಂತೆ; ಇಂಥವರ ಕೈಲಿ ನಾವೀದಿವಸ ದೇಶದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಯಾವ ನ್ಯಾಯ? ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅನ್ನುವುದು ಇದೆಯೋ ಅಥವಾ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎಂದು ಅನುಮಾನ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಭಯವಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ನಾಲಗೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಬಿಗಿಯಾಗಿ ಹಿಡಿದು ಹತೋಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೂಡಲೇ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಈ ಹಿಂದೇನೇ ಇಂಥಾ ತಾರೀಖಿಗೇ ರಿಟೈರ್ ಆಗಬೇಕು ಎಂತ ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅವರನ್ನು ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಟೈರ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಆಲೋಚನೆಯಿತ್ತು. ಅವರನ್ನು ಫೆಡರಲ್ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಕೌನಸಿಲ್‌ಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಇದ್ದಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅಲ್ಲೀಗ ಒಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರ ಮೇಲೆ ಎತ್ತಿ ಕಟ್ಟುತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲಸವೇ ಅವರ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಅಂಶ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾರ್ಕ ಕಂಠಿ ಯವರ ಅನುಭವಕ್ಕೂ ಬಂದಿರಬಹುದು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇಂಥವರನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೇ ಆ ಸ್ಥಾನದಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅವರ ಕೈಲಿ ಈಗ ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಕಲಿಯತಕ್ಕ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮುಕ್ತಿ ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಇವರ ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಸಾಕು. ಈಗಲಾದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದೀರ್ಘವಾಗಿ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಇವರನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಲು ಕೂಡಲೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು ನಮ್ಮ ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾಯರು ಹಿಂದೆ ಸಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದ ರಸ್ತೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಈ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಡ್ರೈವರ್ ಬೇಕಿಲ್ಲ-ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಬೇಕಿಲ್ಲ-ಹಾಗೇ ನೂರು ಮೈಲಿ ವೇಗದ ಸ್ಪೀಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಟೇಕೋಗ್ರಾಫ್ ಇಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ಆಜ್ಞೆಗಳು ನೂರಾರು ಮೈಲಿ ಸ್ಪೀಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ನಾವು ಆ ಮೂಲವನ್ನು ಮರೆತು ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಕಂಠಿಯವರನ್ನೇಕೆ ದೂಷಿಸಬೇಕು? ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾಯರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಅವರ ಕೈಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವಿಲ್ಲ, ಬರಿ ಕೋಲನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾರ್ಕ ಕಂಠಿಯವರ ಕೈಲಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಕಂಠಿಯವರು ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ತರಹ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಗಲಾಟೆಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾಯರು ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಗುಮ್ ಆಗೇ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅವರು ಆ ದಿವಸ ನೆಟ್ಟ ವಿಷ ವೃಕ್ಷ ಈಗ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾರ್ಕ ಕಂಠಿಯವರನ್ನು ನೇಣು ಹಾಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲ ಆಗುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಲ್ಲ. ಆಗ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾರ್ಕ ಜತ್ತಿಯವರೇ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಹಣ ಕಾಸಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಈ ಕೊಲಿಜಿಯೆಟ್ ಎಜ್ಯುಕೇಷನ್ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರ ಕೈಲಿ ಏಗಲು ಯಾವ ಲೆಕ್ಚರುಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಕಷ್ಟ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಹಿಡಿದಿದ್ದೇ ದಾರಿ-ಅವರು ಹೋದದ್ದೇ ಮಾರ್ಗ, ಅವರು ಆಡಿದ್ದೇ ಆಟ ಹೀಗಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಡುವುದು ಬೇಡ ಎಂತ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇವರನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೇ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸುವಂಥ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ದೇವರು ಈ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಜ್ಞಾನೋದಯವನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡಲಿ ಎಂತ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಾನು ಒಂದೇ ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣ ಮುಗಿಸಿಬಿಡುತ್ತೇನೆ, ನಾನಿನ್ನು ಈ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನ್ನೇ ಆಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ-ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಆ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ.

ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡ್ 2. ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಡೈರಿ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟಿಗಾಗಿ 12 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ರೆವೆನ್ಯೂ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ, ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರಟರೆ ದಶಕಂಠರಾವಣನ ಮುಂದೆ ಎತ್ತರವಾದ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾನು ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆಂಜನೇಯನು ತನ್ನ ಬಾಲವನ್ನು ಕೋಟೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ಹಾಗೆಲ್ಲ ಮೇಲೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಂದಂತೆ, ಏನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ

ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಲಿನ ಯೋಜನೆಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡಿರುವಾಗ ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಇಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. Animal Husbandry Department ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಬಲವಿದೆ, ಜ್ಞಾನ ಬಲವಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು, ಹಾಲಿನ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಗಾತ್ರ (Capacity) ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ, ಕೆಲಸ ಹೇಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಕೊಂಡು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪನವರು ಇದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿತ್ತು.

12 00 Noon

ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆ.—ತಾವು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮುಟ್ಟುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ. —ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಮುಟ್ಟಿಸಿಬಿಡಿ.

ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪನವರಿಗೆ ಏಕೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆಂದರೆ ಅವರು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಅಧಿಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮಗಿಂತ ಅವರು ಚಿಕ್ಕವರು ; ಅದೃಷ್ಟವಶಾತ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ ನವರು ಹಿರಿಯರು, Advise ಮಾಡಿದರು. ನಮ್ಮ ಟೀಕೆ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಗಳು healthy ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಕಠಿಣವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನು ಬಯ್ಯುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಡಿ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪನವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಖಾತೆಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಾಲ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಮಾಡಿ ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ, ಆಡಳಿತ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ತನ್ನ ಭುಜ ತಾನು ತಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು, ತನ್ನ ಕಾಲಿಗೆ ತಾನು ಶರಣು ಬೀಳಬಾರದು. ಆ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾವು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ನಿಮಗೆ ದೇವರು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು ಮಾಡಲಿ. Animal Husbandry ಖಾತೆ ಏನಿದೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ದಕ್ಷತೆ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಅದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. Milk Scheme implement ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಉದಾತ್ತವಾದ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಏನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಇದು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಫಲಕಾರಿಯಾದ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

54 ನೆಯ ಡಿಮಾಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ M S K. Mills, Gulbarga ಮತ್ತು ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ವಾನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಹಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ನಿನ್ನೆಯದಿನ ಹಣ ಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು ಬಜೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸುತ್ತ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಇಂಥಿಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು, ಅಡ್ವಾನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ಸುಮಾರು 38 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಇದರೊಳಗೆ ಇವೆಲ್ಲ ಸೇರಿವೆಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಪವಿತ್ರವಾದ ಬೈಬಲ್ ಏನು ನಮ್ಮ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಓದುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ತಮ್ಮ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹಣ ಕಾಸಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾದ ಚಿತ್ರವನ್ನು ನಮಗೆ ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ದೇಶ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣ ಕಾಸಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ತೊಂದರೆಗೀಡಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾವೂ ನೀವೂ ಕಲೆತು ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡೋಣ. ಹಾಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಬೇಕಾದವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು, ಬೇಡವಾದ ವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಡಿ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯದೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಭಾರಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಹಣ ವಸೂಲಾಗದೆ ಇದ್ದು ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡಿ. 10 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ.

Item No. 1 on page 37; "The Mills required this advances of Rs. 4.50 lakhs for meeting their immediate financial commitments, such as wages, etc."

ಈ ಮಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ spindles ಎಷ್ಟು, ಯಂತ್ರೋಪಕರಣಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ? ಅಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಸ್ತಾರ ವಾದ ಭೂಮಿ ಇದೆ, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಟ್ಟಡವಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾವು ಚೇಳು ಏನಿದೆಯೋ ಎಂದು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರೂ ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥ ಹೊತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಕೈ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದು ಉತ್ತರನ ಪೌರುಷದಂತಾಗಬಾರದು.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ)

ವಿರಾಟರಾಯನ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೌರವರ ಕಡೆಯವರು ದನಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದರು. ಅರ್ಜುನನು ಬೃಹನ್ನಳೆಯ ವೇಷದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ. ಉತ್ತರನು ತನ್ನ ಪೌರುಷವನ್ನು ಕೊಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡು ತನಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಾರಥಿ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಾಗ ತಾನು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಜುನ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆದಕ್ಕೆ ನೀನು ಹೆಂಗಸು, ನೀನು ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಾಗ ನಾನು ಅರ್ಜುನ, ವೇಷ ಮರೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದರೆ, ನೀನು ಸುಳ್ಳು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀಯೆ ಎಂದು ಎಲ್ಲ ಹೆಂಗಸರ ಮುಂದೆಯೂ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೂ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇ. ನಾನು ಕಾಣೆನೇ ಅಶ್ವತ್ಥಾಮನನ್ನು, ನಾನು ಕಾಣೆನೇ ದ್ರೋಣ ಕರ್ಣಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂತಾಗಿ; ಆದರೆ ಯುದ್ಧ ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ಹೋದಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಕಾಲಿಗೆ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ಇವರ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯೂ ಆಗಬಾರದೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ಒಬ್ಬ managing director ಇಲ್ಲದೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಬಡವರೂ, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರೂ ಕಷ್ಟ ಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಮಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಮಾರತಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಾಕತಕ್ಕ ಬಂಡವಾಳದಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗದಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Item No. 3. The Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. one crore for the purchase of Irrigation Electrical pumpsets and issue to cultivators to step up food production'' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಗೊಂದಲ. ಅವರು ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲೇ ಇರಲಿ, ಏನೇ ಆಗಿರಲಿ ನನಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುವ ವರ್ತಮಾನದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಈ ಪಂಪ್ ಸೆಟ್‌ಗಳ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೋ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ, ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡವರ ಕೈವಾಡವಿದೆ. ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡವರು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ವರ್ತಮಾನವಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಸತ್ಯಾಂಶವೇನಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಲು ನಾನು ಕೈ ಹಾಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ತಾವು ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಈ ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಏತಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಮಾರ್ಚಿ 31ನೆ ು ತಾರೀಖಿನೊಳಗೆ ಖರ್ಚಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ಪಂಪ್ ಸೆಟ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಯಾರ ಯಾರ ಮುಖೇನ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ಎಂದು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ತಾವು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರುಗಳಿಗೆ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಓಡಾಡುವ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಬಾಬಿಗೆ ತಾವು ಕೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕ ಹಣ ಕೊಡಲು ನನಗೆ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಇದು ಸದ್ವಿನಿಯೋಗವಾಗಲಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ, ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಕ್ಷಮೆ ಕೋರಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—How much time is required by Government ?

Sri B. D. JATTI (Minister for Finance).—10 or 15 minutes.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Is the House agreeable to sit longer than 12-30 P.M. ?

Hon'ble Members—Yes.

Sri SANJEEVANATH AIKALA (Suratkal).—The Hon. Finance Minister is coming again with the second instalment of supplementary demands. Without going into details and talking about generalities, I would only come to particular demands about which I have a few remarks to make.

Demand No. 19. pertains to some re-adjustments of accounts. In this connection I would like to point out that the National Malaria Eradication programme has outlived its purpose. Malaria has been entirely eradicated throughout the State. That is the report we hear. Especially in our district, which was considered to be malaria-infected,—there has been no fresh cases of attacks. Therefore I do not feel any useful purpose

would be served by continuing this scheme. Of course if the scheme is abandoned it might result in disbandment of the staff engaged in that work and the Government might fear about the unemployment. Even if that be so, I would like the Finance Minister to find out whether there is any need to continue this project any longer.

About the demand under Public Works, I would like to point out as if the slow progress of the West Coast Road under the National Highways Scheme. Most of the roads are incomplete. There are several by-passes to be formed. People voluntarily give up their lands, but unfortunately the officers concerned, who had promised prompt payment of compensation, are delaying matters endlessly with the result that now of late people are not coming forward voluntarily to give up any longer. I know of this particularly in the Mangalore-Udipi Road and the Udipi-Baindur Road and in North Kanara District. The Land Acquisition Officer sends papers with his recommendations to the Divisional Commissioner and he sends them back and thus the matter is tossed up and down without any result. I know of this in my own constituency, Suratkal where the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner and the Land Acqusition Officer met with a similar fate. We are asked to vote over a crore of rupees and I would request that in the interest of speedier execution of the National Highways Scheme, it is imperative that compensation should be paid immediately and without any further delay as per the recommendations of Land Acqusition Officer of our District.

About labour and employment some amount has been asked as a token. I do not know why token grants are asked for. Hardly 29 days are left for the works to be completed and Government must have a correct picture of the amount to be spent. Hence they must point out the correct estimated amount required.

Sir, these are the only few observations I have to make and now I conclude.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಲಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ (ಹೆಬ್ಬೂರು).—ಸ್ವಾಮೀ, ಸಪ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟರಿ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡು ನಂಬರು 92 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ 2,60,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಕೇಳಿರುವುದು ಯೋಗ್ಯವಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ, ಸಹಕಾರ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೇನೂ ಹೊಸದಲ್ಲ. ಹಳೆಯದಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಆದರೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ವಿಷಾದಪಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored scheme. Whether the Honourable Minister objects to it in principle or to the method of management of the Societies?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಲಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ.—ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಲ್ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Then the non-member may then pass on to the next topic. This could be debated during the discussion on the Budget.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಲಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ.—ನಮ್ಮ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ನಾನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಯಾರಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನನಗೆ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಸಹಕಾರದ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಯಾವತರಹ ಇದೆ, ಸರಕಾರ ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕ ಪಾಲಿಸಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಈ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಖಂಡಿತ ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—you are also party to the present Government.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಲಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ.—ಆಧರೂ ನೀವು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿ, ನೀವು ನಡೆಯತಕ್ಕ ದಾರಿ ನೋಡಿ ಧರೆ, ಖಂಡಿತ ಎಲ್ಲ ಊರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳು ನಡೆಯುವ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ನನಗೆ ಅನುಮಾನ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ. ಇದರೊಳಗೆ ರೂರಲ್ ಪಾರ್ಟ್ಸ್‌ಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮತ್ತು ಅರ್ಬನ್ ಪಾರ್ಟ್ಸ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಮುಂದಿರುವ ಸಹಕಾರ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಈ ಸಹಕಾರ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಿಂದ ದೇಶ ಅಲ್ಲೋಲಕಲ್ಲೋಲವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸರಕಾರ ಪದ್ಧತಿ, ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸಹಕಾರ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದು ತರಹದ ನಯಾಮೋಡ್ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸಹಕಾರ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಬೇಕೆಂದು, ಇದನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಷುರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದರೆ, ಯಾರು ಮಂಡಲ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತಾರೋ, ಅಥವಾ ನಾಲ್ಕಾಣಿ ಅಥವಾ ಹನ್ನೊಂದು ರೂಪಾಯಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅವರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡೋಣ ಎಂದು ಅವರುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸೆರೆಹಿಡಿದು ಷೇರುಗಳನ್ನು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೊಸ ಚೈತನ್ಯ ಮೂಡುತ್ತದೆಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಾಲ್ಕೈದು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಸಹಕಾರ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ರೀತಿನೀತಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ತುಮಕೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ 75 ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳಿವೆ. ಯಾವದೇ ಒಂದು ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯು ಕೂಡ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗೂ ಲಾಭವಿಲ್ಲ, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನೆಂದರೆ ತತ್ವ ಅನುಸರಿಸತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ರೀತಿ ನೀತಿಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವುದಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಸಹಕಾರ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯೂ ಇದೆಯೋ ಅದು ಚಲಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಪಾವಧಿ ಸಾಲ ದೀರ್ಘಾವಧಿ ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಜನ್ಮಾವಧಿ ಸಾಲಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಒಂದು ಉಳಿದಿದೆ. ಹಣ ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಿದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಲಿಸ್ಟುಮಾಡಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಳಿಸಿದ್ದೆವು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆದುಕೊಟ್ಟರು ಅಷ್ಟಾಗಿ ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಬರೆದು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳ ಆಡಿಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 10–12 ಸಾವಿರರೂಪಾಯಿ ದುರುಪಯೋಗವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ವರ್ಗ ಸ್ವಂತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಲಾರಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೋಟಾ ಏನು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕರ್ಪೂರ, ಗೊಬ್ಬರ, ತಗಡು ಏನೇನು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿ ಇವರಿಬ್ಬರಿಗೇ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವರಿಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಬೇರೆಯಾರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವು ಕೋಟಾ ಹಂಚುವ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು 8-10 ಟನ್ನು ತಂದು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಸೀದಾ ಊರಿಗೆ ಹೊರಟು ಹೋಗಿಬಿಟ್ಟರು. ಇಂಥ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಅಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಿವೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆದರೆ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೋ ? ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಅಕ್ರಮ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿದೆ. ಸಹಕಾರ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಷ್ಟು ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ ? ಜನರಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗಿದೆಯೆ ? ಸಾಲ ಸೋಲ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆ ? ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುವಂತೆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು.

ತುಮಕೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯೂ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಸಹಕಾರ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಣದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕುಂಭಕ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಹೇಗೆ ? ಇದನ್ನು ವಿಷಾದದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣ ಪೋಲು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಜನ ಸೇರಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಇದನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ ನಡೆಸಿದರೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವಾದರೂ ಜನರಿಗೆ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರಿಯಾದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಇದನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

SRI B. D. JATTI (Minister for Finance).—

Sir, during the last session, supplementary estimates were presented before this House. At that time I specifically mentioned that it was the first instalment. The Hon'ble Members might have thought that there will be another instalment. This is the second instalment. The explanatory note

given is very clear. Whatever points that were suggested last time, have been clarified. I would now clarify only one or two points.

After placing the Supplementary Estimates 1962-63 (I Instalment) before the Legislature on 5th December 1962, advances from the Contingency Fund were sanctioned for 'New Service' items of expenditure and also for meeting immediate expenditure for which either no provision had been included in the Budget Estimates for 1962-63 or the Budget provision were found inadequate.

In view of the change in classification of certain items of expenditure suggested by the Accountant-General, Mysore, Bangalore, and also for effecting some adjustments in accounts not involving outgo of cash, additional provisions are required during the year under some of the heads.

The total additional sum required is broadly classified and shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

		Charged	*Voted*
A. Expenditure met from Revenue	..	103.40	643.73
C. Capital Accounts Outside the Revenue Account.		..	17.56
D. Public Debt.—Repayment, etc.	..	1261.03	..
E. Disbursement of Advances and Loans	..	..	100.01
Grand Total	..	1364.43	761.30

The total additional sum of Rs. 2,125.73 lakhs comprises of provisions for the following:—

(Rs. in lakhs).

(i) Items covered by Central Assistance—	
(*a*) Irrigation Electrical Pump Sets under Minor Irrigation Programme.	100.00
(*b*) Bangalore Dairy Project ..	12.00
(*c*) Share Capital Contribution to Wholesale and Primary Co-operative Stores.	7.50
(*d*) M. S. R. P. Force deputed to Government of India	6.00
(*e*) Improvements to Hassan–Mangalore Road ..	5.00
(*f*) Subsidy towards Managerial cost of Wholesale and Primary Co-operative Stores.	2.50
Total (i) ..	133.00

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	(Rs. in lakhs)
(ii) Items covered by increased Receipts.—	
(*a*) On account of timber, firewood and charcoal in the Forest Department.	44.00
(*b*) Supply of paper to private presses for printing of Text Books.	6.50
Total (ii) ..	50.50
(iii) Due to change in classification :—	
(*a*) 71 Miscellaneous	211.07
(*b*) 76 Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments.	1.88
(*c*) 78-A Expenditure connected with the National Emergency, 1962.	0.60
Total (iii) ..	213.55
(iv) Items due to Accounting Adjustments.—	
(*a*) 30 Public Health (clearing the value of materials and equipment debited to Suspense head).	138.77
(*b*) P. W. D. —Suspense ..	50.00
Total (iv) ..	188.77
(v) Interest charges	125.47
(vi) Repayment of—	
(*a*) Central Loans, etc.	61.04
(*b*) Ways and Means Advances	1200.00
(vii) Flood Damage Works	40.90
(viii) Gratuitous Relief Works	15.00
(ix) 'Charged' expenditure on account of Court Decrees and payment under States Re-organisation Act, 1956.	7.85
(x) Other Items—(Grants to Universities, Home Guards, Pensions and Gratuities, Share Capital to Co-operative Socities, etc., etc).	89.65
Grand Total ..	2125.73

Now I will clarify one more point which Sri G. V. Gowda raised, Sir. He said that when we are framing the budget for the next year 1963-64, should we not take into consideration what are the possible expenses and possible receipts. Sir, in framing the revised estimates for 1962-63, we have taken into account the impact of supplementary estimates and we have shown a reduced revenue deficit of about Rs. 2.76 crores. The overall deficit including revenue deficit is being met by utilising reserves. I have already made it clear that the position will be difficult next year and we will see that a strict control and vigilance is exercised to see that our over-drafts are kept at a minimum and greater economy exercised. On this principle we have adjusted the supplementary budget and also the next year's budget. While we are framing the budget next year, we take into consideration what are the possible receipts and possible expenditure. That is how we are preparing supplementary estimates.

12-30 P.M.

Sir, in discussing some of the adjustments, some of the Hon. Members have made out certain points. I do not think it is necessary for me to go into them separately. What I have already said is quite sufficient. However, I can say a word or two on one or two points. A criticism was raised by the Hon'ble Member Sri C. J. Muckannappa regarding the milk schemes.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member Sri Muckannappa is not here. He raises points and he must wait for answers.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—In the Dairy project or the milk scheme, there are two aspects to be considered. One is the dairy itself and another is supply of milk. For the supply of milk has to be made by farmers round about Bangalore. So a co-operative society will have to be formed, necessary monies will have to be advanced as loan for purchasing buffaloes and cows ; and for bringing and sending back necessary articles to farmers, it is necessary to maintain certain vehicles, and that was not anticipated at that time. We thought the completion of dairy might take more time. We did not think of purchasing vehicle Hon'ble members will be very happy to know that this project is coming up very nicely and it is going to be completed before the scheduled time and requests were made for the necessary monies for the purchase of vehicles. That is why we have allowed the Department to purchase the necessary vehicles and necessary arrangements have to be made in the supplementary budget.

Some criticism was raised regarding the MSK Mills. For the information of this House, I may say that the Government own 51 per cent of the total shares. So it is the responsibility of the Government of Mysore to run the mill effectively and see that more than 2,000 workers get their due work in Mills. Unless it is kept as a going concern it is not possible to find employment for all the 2,000 workers. In order to get employment to the poor workers and their dependents, it was necessary for us to pay the amounts.

(SRI B. D. JATTI)

We did not anticipate what exactly would be the amount necessary for this item. In my budget speech, I have made this point clear. We have given all the details and the total amount which may be necessary for the MSK Mills and I have said that in order to put the mills on a sound basis, we have to spend 60 to 70 lakhs. We have already made provision of 60 lakhs in this behalf.

It was also said that no officer is prepared to work as Managing Director of these Mills. It is perhaps a false information. Today there is our officer who is working there and he is a person trained in textiles mostly. He is the person who is representing the Government of Mysore—both finance and also Commerce and Industries Department. The Divisional Commissioner, Gulbarga Division is the Chairman. We have requested them to reorganise the mills and we are thinking of putting an expert who can be the Managing Director also.

Regarding pump sets, fears are expressed both in this House and also in the Upper House. One fear is that a society has been formed in South Kanara and they are trying to collect share capital from farmers and they want to supply the necessary number of pump sets for which they have made their own arrangements with firms and for that they are likely to get commission. Why is the Government allowing this and why should Government officers go on making propaganda for the society ? I have made it clear in the Upper House that the Government has not agreed to the supply of pump sets from the Society. If the farmers if their own accord go to the society and take pump sets according to rules laid down by the Government, Government cannot come in the way. But we ourselves are not asking them to purchase pump sets from the society. Government has made its own arrangement and those who are willing to take, they may take directly from the Government. It is not necessary for them to go to the society. In spite of it, if people offer to purchase and if they prefer to purchase pump sets from the society, Government need not be held responsible.

Sri S. S. KOLKEBILE (Coondapur).—On a point of information The society is not in any way injuruing the interests of the raiyats. Any statement against the society is not at all correct. The information of the Minister is not correct.

SRI B. D. JATTI.—Sir, it is not the Government which has made any remarks against the society. This was the criticism made in the Upper House. I only said that if the society is collecting share capital from farmers and if the society were to supply to such of those farmers who may, approach them, we are not coming in the way at all.

It is suggested by some people that there are certain individuals who are trying to take the names of farmers who are likely to purchase pump sets and then purchase the required number of sets from a company and

get commission, and they said that it is only individual farmers that are likely to benefit by such an arrangement. We will look into it and see that farmers are put to no loss or inconvenience. That is what we can do.

Sir there are other minor points. For example, the interest charges under Demand No. 29. We do not know what amount is due to be adjusted unless we are intimated by the Accountant-General. Unless we are told by the Accountant-General that a particular amount of interest is to be paid to the Government of India, we ourselves cannot make any arrangement. We cannot anticipate what the Accountant-General is going to ask us. When that intimation is received by the Government of Mysore, we have to make the necessary arrangement. While framing last year's budget, we did not get that item. We have got it very recently. The demand is based on the revised estimates for 1962-63 as furnished by the Accountant-General.

There are other minor criticisms. They are likely to be covered while we are discussing the general budget.

Regarding upgrading of colleges of continuance of officers in particular service or whether the policy of co-operation is correct or whether any amendment to the Co-operative Societies Act is called for, these are things which we can discuss in detail when we are discussing the general budget and at that time it would be better for the respective Ministers to give a proper clarification.

I have given the required information, Sir. I do hope that the House will pass the Supplementary Demands placed before it.

SRI SANJIVANATH AIKAL.—What is the amount that is involved in deputing the MSRP to Naga land ?

SRI B. D. JATTI.—As a result of sending one division to Nagaland, the expenses had to be borne by us and we have included that expenditure.

SRI SANJEEVANATH AIKAL.—It was deputed to the service of Central Government and the Central Government has to pay.

SRI B. D. JATTI.—That may be done later. When we have paid, we have to include it in the regular supplementary budget.

MR. SPEAKER.—I will now put the demands to the vote of the House. The question is :

> "That the further sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the list of demands for Supplementary and Additional Grants for the year 1962-63 (Second Instalment) circulated to members be granted to Government to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1963 in respect of Demands Nos. 1, 10, 13, 17, 19 to 24, 26, 29, 31, 34, 38 to 41, 41-A, 44, 48, 52 and 54."

The Motion was adopted.

(MR. SPEAKER)

[Advised by the Chair the Motions for Additional and Supplementary Demands for Grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below.)

DEMAND NO. 1.—TAXES ON INCOME OTHER THAN CORPORATION TAX.

4. *Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 30,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax'."

DEMAND NO. 10.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

19. *General Administration.*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,41,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'General Administration'."

DEMAND NO. 13.—POLICE.

23. *Police.*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 23,29,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 17.—EDUCATION.

28. *Education.*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 20,40,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND NO. 19.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

30. *Public Health.*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,38,76,942 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. 20.—AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

31. *Agriculture*

" That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 200 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 21.—RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

32. *Rural Development.*

" That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 200 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'Rural Development '."

DEMAND NO. 22.—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

33. *Animal Husbandry.*

" That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 12,00,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND NO. 23.—CO-OPERATION.

34. *Co-operation.*

" That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 2,60,000 be grantde to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'Co-operation '."

DEMAND NO. 24.—INDUSTRIES INCLUDING SERICULTURE.

35. *Industries.*

" That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 200 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'Industries '."

DEMAND NO. 26.—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

38. *Labour and Employment.*

" That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 29.—IRRIGATION.

43. *Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial).*

" That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 29,92,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of ' I.N.E. & D. Works (Commercial) '."

DEMAND NO. 31.—PUBLIC WORKS.

50. *Public Works.*

" That a further sum not exeeding Rs. 1,21,93,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of ' Public Works '."

DEMAND NO. 34.—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS.

65. *Pensions and other Retirement Benefits.*

" That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 20,50,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of ' Pensions and other Retirement Benefits '."

DEMAND NO. 38.—FOREST.

70. *Forest.*

" That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 44,00,100 be granted to th Government to defray the charges which will come in course of paymen during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of " Forest '."

DEMAND NO. 39.—MISCELLANEOUS.

71. *Miscellaneous.*

" That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 2,26,07,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of ' Miscellaneous '."

Demand No. 40.—Commutation of Pensions.

72. *Commutations of Pensions.*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'Commutation of Pensions'."

Demand No. 41.—Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments.

76. *Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments.*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,88,400 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments."

Demand No. 41.—A.—National Emergency—Civil Defence.

78-*A*. *Expenditure connected with National Emergency,* 1962.

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 60,500 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'Expenditure connected with National Emergency, 1962'."

Demand No. 44.—Industrial Development.

96. *Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 17,50,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial Development'."

Demand No. 48.—Capital Outlay on Public Works.

103. *Capital Outlay on Public Works.*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 700 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

Demand No. 52.—Commuted Value of Pensions.

120. *Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions.*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 54.—ADVANCES AND LOANS.

Q. Loans and Advances by the State Governments.

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,500 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of paymente during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the State Governments'."

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now rise and meet on Monday at 1 P.M.

The House adjourned at forty minuts past Twelve of the Clock to meet again at One of the Clock on Monday, the 4th March 1963.